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[WITH SUPPLEMENT.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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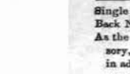

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 11	Penang (s)	Blackmore	Bussorah 28 Aug.
	Roshire Merchant	Miller	Mauritius 29 Aug.
	Elisa	Nickerson	Calcutta 3 July.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
Sept. 11	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Penang*, from Bussora.—Mrs. Hannah; Mr. Brunton; Dr. McConnell; Dr. Powell; and 54 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—One hundred natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Star of Brunswick*, J. Robertson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Jane Jack Mitchell*, A. Mitchell, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Negotiator*, A. Hocking, bound to Live pool.
Steamer *Indore*, Brown, bound to China.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Brig *Alligator*, for Cochin, &c. began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Defiance.—43 bales Orchilla wood, 147 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., D. & N. Geosta and Co.; 31 packages Coffee, 80½ cwt., Girdhur Bhimjee; 330 packages Coffee, 436 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

For Liverpool.

John Lynn.—85 bales cotton, 122½ cwt.; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.

Zobeck.—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 25½ bales Cotton, 90½ cwt: Eaderjee Narronjee.

Duke of Newcastle.—220 bales cotton, 770 cwt., Framjee Damodar.

Gertrude.—12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vessy Topun; 80 bales cotton, 93 cwt., Govindjee Megjee.

Gateneau.—1 bale cotton 3½ cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Mahamud Ramjeen; 80 bales wool, 90 cwt., Ramlall Bhogchund.

Remington.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Dwarkadase Vusunjee.

Baron Renfrew.—1,800 bags Linseed, 2,700 cwt., Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

Celuta.—400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 27 bales cotton, 94½ cwt, W. Cesainath.

Veteran.—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Taylor and Co.; 299 bales cotton, 910 cwt., Huttonjee Rowjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rowjee Jeusha; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.: 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Pursotum Tersy.

Barbara.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 290 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 110 bale s cotton, 385 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., Gunsy Tickum.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Topun Eaderjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khutow Natha.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Behar.*—14 chests M opium, 140 lbs. each, Allabhboy Habibbhoy; 22 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 box book, Davison; 1 box cow bazoor, 26 lbs., S. and D. B Futtaykia; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 73 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Rustoojee Eduljee; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvaremull Dalsookroy.

Steamer *Shumlee.*—16 bales twists, 3,000 lbs., Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram.

Steamer *Indore.*—15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—16 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvaremull Dalsookroy; 2 boxes spices, Central Bank of Western India.

Steamer *Indore.*—9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Rugoonath Jugnath.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 box silver coins, Hajee Seedick Woomer and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassal & Co. July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
1245 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Healy—W. Nicol & Co.
411 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd.
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
1056 Egeria, Sankey Pollock.
1957 Gladstone. Aug. 10
810 Goaforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper. Aug. 11
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 18
939 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.
H. M. St. Punjaub.
H. M. St. Assaye.
1036 Marian Moore, Monce. June 4
511 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. June 10
731 Percy Douglas, Humon.
956 Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownuggree. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 24
861 Salamanca, Livesay.
809 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. May 27
893 Sobraon, Cabot, Morgan.
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 3
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby.
1947 Windsor Castle, Peyce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 1
FROM LIVERPOOL.
1123 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. June 19
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. June 5
847 Anonyms, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 18
1282 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. July 2
766 Coromandel, Smith. July 17
599 Ceylon, Lathaus.
1059 Charger, Smyth. June 10
713 Charles Harnlall, Thompson.
1478 Cimber, Copperholdt July 31
1075 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 14
769 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 7
1091 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. July 18
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.
1257 Flower of the Forest, Barnley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1393 Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co. June 29
1346 Harmonides, Moran.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1091 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co. June 14
952 Indian Queen, Jago. June 30
1193 James Smith, Savoury. May 30
843 Jamsetjee Curseejee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. June 30
686 Liuna, Sandberg. July 28
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co. June 29
Malvern, Clarkson. July 17
905 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown.
1745 Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co. June 4
Montrose—Remington & Co.
697 Morning Star, Tavernier—Canjee Lilladhur & Co.
1082 Paliunus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1417 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters.
727 Radagaster, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1231 Stalwart Galloway. Aug. 12
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
362 Trenton, Keiller.
1349 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 Wilhara Carvil, Copeland.
1073 Zambia, Millers.
FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.
Fairy Rock, Robilliard. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.
999 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. June 25
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
Baron Macaulay, Cunningham. July 3
1045 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nico & Co. Feb. 21
1343 George A. Bolt, Robinson—D. Rattonjee & Co. May 22
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 20
1059 Oriental, Boland. April 2
996 Rosslie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.
Enfield, Reed. July 3
FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.
1110 Eldorado, Hayes.
569 Tabulas, Percival. June 28
FROM BANGKOK.
890 Prince of Wales, Wincklers.
FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Hayes.
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.
1055 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
1134 Epamenondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
345 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan. March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainer. April 19
FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.
750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.
704 Statelie, Barker. July 3
FROM SYDNEY.
1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1734 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern.
867 Mogul. July 3
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
1047 Beanmonde.
1047 Euxine.
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.
1199 Bader. uly 3
460 Chanticleer.
780 Maulius
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.
471 Aca.
1137 Earl of Elgin. July 31
FROM THE CLYDE.
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir.
698 City of Hermes, McWilliam.
FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.
870 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.
FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co. July 18
FROM MELBOURNE.
Forest Rights, Thomson. July 24
896 Summerlee.
FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.
1359 Golden South.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
FROM CHINA.
Avabhoy, Marr.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
1325 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.
FROM CALCUTTA.
467 Astero'd, Gardener.
1243 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Aug. 11
826 Clymene.
1056 Day Dream.
1440 Eliza (s)—Stearns, Hobart & Co. June 29
894 Futahool Aziz.
Good Success.
368 Faluna Salan.
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co. July 25
1306 Inkermana, Grant. July 1
Jelian Geer.
1010 Latona.
949 Leucothea.
664 Mary Ann.
1189 Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.
434 Orman, Kvans—Finlay, Clark & Co. July 29
1431 Pera. Aug. 10
528 Quicksteep.
795 Rutland.
896 Sheen Shah. July 25
1345 Sir John Maudeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FROM MOULMEIN.
633 Faize Allum. June 27
1163 India, Guthrie.
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon.
665 Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.
FROM SINGAPORE.
765 Faize Allum.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of August 30, announced the arrivals of the *Metis*, Nicholson, from Hamburg 20th May.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Trent, Captain, 33rd Regt., on leave, from Aseerghur.
Fittcher, Lieut. T. G., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Tasker, Captain J., R. H. A., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Trent, Captain, 33rd Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Barnard, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
Leith, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, A. H., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Poona.
Tasker Captain J., R. H. A., on leave, to Cochin.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 11TH. 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
1 Assistant Surgeon Fleming, on general duty at the Presidency will as a temporary measure do duty with the European General Hospital.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 10th September 1863.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 722 of the 1st instant, Apothecary R. Hudson being required as a witness on the approaching trial of Lieut. Colonel Crawley 6th Dragoons, will proceed to England by Dâk and Overland Route at the public expense.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 698 of the 25th ultimo, 9 men of the 2nd N. I. and 20 men of the 12th N. I., will proceed and join 22nd N. I., instead of the numbers therein stated.

Sporting.

ADDITIONAL ENTRANCES ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1863.

"THE DERBY."

H. H. Aga Khan's ..... b a h Jairam.
The Stranger's ..... b a h Tantalus.
Young Forester's ..... b a h Compensation.
Do. ..... g a h Imposition.
Do. ..... g a h Tara.
Major Cosbie's ..... c a h Outram.
Lieut. Browne's ..... g a c The Planter.
A Ly Baker's ..... b a c Sheeraz.
Do. ..... g a c Pahlawan.

ALBERT VERRAL, for Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 9th September 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th September, at Bandora, the wife of Mr. Robert Gompertz, of a son.
On the 10th September, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Geo. Taylor, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
At Calcutta, on the 27th August, the wife of Lieut. H. A. Mallock, R.A., of a son.
At Markville, Sim's, on the 28th August, the wife of Lieut. Osmond Barnes, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
At Murree, on the 29th August, the wife of C. R. Pennington, Esq., 13th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
At Peshawur, on the 24th August, the wife of Ensign Meiorick, 5th N. I., of a son.
At Murree, on the 28th August, the wife of Lieut. C. W. Hawes, Commandant, Guides Cavalry, of a daughter.
At Lucknow, on the 31st August, the wife of Mr. D. Mackenzie, Postmaster, Lucknow of a son.
At Lahore, on the 29th August, the wife of R. Rutherford, Deputy Superintendent, L. C. Jail, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ's Church, Mussooree, on the 1st September, by the Revd. Dr. Smith, Henry Cattley, Major 19th Bengal Cavalry, to Fanny Ellen Duff, eldest daughter of the late Superintendent Surgeon J. S. Toke, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

At La Martiniére, Lucknow, on the 1st September, of Diphtheria, William Joseph, second son of Hospital Steward, J. Considine, H. M.'s 8th (K. R. I.) Hussars, aged 12 years and 5 months.
At Futtehghur, on the 27th August, Sarah Little, the beloved wife of Thomas Churcher, Esq., aged 59 years 1 month and 23 days.
At Bonares, on the 28th August, Henry Leonard, the beloved child of Major Manning, Staff Corps, aged 9 month.
At Simla, 30th August, Mr. Thomas Murray, in the 39th year of his age.
At Murree, on the 29th August, Lieutenant H. S. Butler, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, aged 23 years.
At Nynee Tal, on the 30th August, George, the infant son of G. Palmer, Esq., C.S.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th September 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Dugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Tilly*, will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

CALENDAR —— SEPTEMBER.—1863.

New Moon ..... Saturday 13d. 9h. 32.8m. A.M.
First Quarter ..... Sunday 20d. 6h. 24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon ..... Sunday 27d 10h. 53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-fires.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends 7.29. 15th Sunday after	5 48	6 5	10 44	11 1	
Sun.	13	Trinity.	5 48	6 4	11 18	11 33	
Mon.	14	Holy Cross.	5 48	6 2	11 48	0 2	
Tues.	15	Mars rises at 6.4 a.m	5 49	6 2	0 19	0 33	
Wed.	16	Buck hunting ends.	5 49	6 1	0 52	1 7	
Thur.	17	Lambert, S. and M.	5 49	6 0	1 24	1 41	
Fri.	18	Venus rises at 7 a.m.	5 49	5 59	1 58	2 18	

Date 10th September, Time—9h. 1m. 23.2 s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 12th.—Pendicherry first governed by the French, 1746.
Sunday 13th.—General Wolfe killed, 1757.
Monday 14th.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852.—Delhi assaulted, 1857.
Tuesday 15th.—New York surrendered, 1776.—Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.
Wednesday 16th.—Tanjore taken by storm, 1773.—Cape of Good Hope ceded to the English, 1814.—Re-occupation of Cabul, 1842.
Thursday 17th.—London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.—The East India House vacated, 1860.
Friday 18th.—Bombay given to Charles II. as a dowry, 1662.—George I. landed, 1714.—Quebec capitulated, 1759.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 29	KURRACHEE	Sept. 3
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Sept. 2
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Sept. 5
BANGALORE	Sept. 4	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Aug. 26	MERUT	Sept. 4
CALCUTTA	Aug. 31	OUDH	Sept. 5
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	Aug 29
CEYLON	Aug 31	PENANG	Aug 23
DELHI	Sept. 5	RANGOON	Aug 10
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 19
HONGKONG	Aug 12	SINGAPORE	Aug 21

THE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

WE reprint from the *Oudh Gazette*, in a Supplement, a portion of Sir Mordaunt Wells' judgment taken from the Calcutta papers, which have not yet reached us.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*.—"The 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers were at Murree on Saturday last, on their way to Sygekote on the Huzara frontier, where they proceed in view to overawe the Sittani fanatics who are swaggering in that quarter."

THE same paper says,—"Our latest news from Affghanistan is contained in a letter which says that the Ameer Shere Allee Khan arrived at Candahar on the 3rd of August, and intended moving on to Cabul after a stay of two or three days. His policy towards the Sirdars of Candahar has been of a conciliatory character, and they have expressed themselves loyally disposed towards him. Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, the eldest of Dost Mahomed Khan's sons, is reported to be assembling an Army, and Sirdar Auzim Khan to be raising troops. It is also said that Shah Newaz Khan, son of Sooltan Ahmed Khan, the deceased ruler of Herat, has managed to escape from the Ameer's hands."

THE *Delhi Gazette* says—"our latest advices from Cabool received this morning are up to the 20th August. There is nothing very important. Sirdar Mahomed Auzim has collected about six thousand men and is trying his best to keep quiet, until reinforcements from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan arrive from Bulkh. Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan arrived in Cabool on the 20th August, to assist and enable Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan to fight with Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan. Ameer Shere Allee Khan has left Candahar, but is not expected in Cabool so soon as was stated before, because he is receiving the different chiefs on his way and granting khilluts to them. Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan has also left Candahar for Cabool to fight with Auzim Khan, while Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan is said to be preparing to leave for Cabool with six thousand troops."

THOUGH a blunder in the Telegrams caused our Calcutta contemporaries to kill Lord Clyde, and write his epitaph rather prematurely, the intelligence received on this side of India regarding his illness by the London mail of the 3rd August created everywhere a feeling of profound regret, with a painful presentiment at the same time, that the next news would but too probably announce a fatal issue. And such has been the case. The noble Veteran has passed away full of years, as of honours, though these came rather late; and his years were not so many, but that all England hoped he might still be spared a few more, to enjoy in his quiet retirement the "honour, love, obedience," which "troops of friends," and a people grateful for signal services rendered to the State in most critical emergencies, so spontaneously and heartily accorded him. But this was not to be, and England now mourns the loss of the best general she has produced in the century, after Wellington and Napier. Though "Colin Campbell" served his country with honour and distinction in almost every quarter of the globe, it was in India that his world-wide reputation was made, and we cannot help thinking of him as a General whose name and fame are especially connected with India. It was the second and final Sikh war which showed to the world,—for the Chillianwalla business drew the world's eye to our doings then—what stuff Colin Campbell was made of. A few more such victories as the brave old Gough's victory at Chillianwalla would have been the death of us, and it was mainly owing to Colin Campbell that it could be called a victory at all. The Duke of Wellington gave his opinion, that the manner in which Brigadier Campbell led Her Majesty's 61st Regt. through the heart of the Sikh Army on that dreadful day, was a feat previously unheard of in war, and the officers of the regiment proudly, as they well might, have engraved the words of the great Duke in their orderly book, as the highest honour they could receive. The Home papers we see have quoted from Gough's despatches the well known passage about "his steady coolness and military precision, for which he is so remarkable, carrying everything before him," the words were no doubt thoroughly and heartily adopted by that bravest of soldiers, though perhaps poorest of generals who ever attained such high command; but they were written for him by a hand who knew and felt their truth while he wrote them, and who, in after years showed his own capacity for command under Campbell himself. In the incipient Bengal mutiny of 1849 which followed the conquest of the Punjab, when Sir Charles Napier had superseded Gough in the chief command,—Colin Campbell was the right-hand man of the former, in all his doings in connexion with that, at one time most alarming affair. Many of our readers are no doubt well aware that out of this unlucky business, grew the fierce, and unhappily unreconciliable quarrel between Dalhousie and Napier; and though at the time the opinion of the world on the war of words as to mutiny or no mutiny, and Napier's doings in consequence,—in mere fence of logic, was to the effect that Dalhousie had the best of it; still the outside world was silenced without being convinced, and reading Napier's opinions and doings, by the light of more recent events, most of those acquainted with the subject, are now convinced that Napier and Campbell were substantially right. It was during the brief reign of Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India, that Colin Campbell and Sir Charles first became acquainted, and it is interesting to notice the high opinion at once entertained of the former, by the conqueror of Sind. When the disaffection which was rapidly spreading in the Bengal Native Infantry regiments, the measures which Sir Charles Napier counselled and Colin Campbell carried out, the former moralizing on the dangers we had escaped, said, "the danger of warring in the Eusofzye country, was impressed upon my mind by history and by experience. Alexander the Great lost an army more to the westward; the great Akbar lost two armies in the Eusofzye mountains, and we lost one at Cabul not very far from the same place. * * * * * A fort has since been built in the Eusofzye's country, but to what purpose? The garrison has been frequently beleaguered and a force which marched against them; only last year under a Brigadier, had this result: people were killed and wounded, and the force marched back! With a less able man than Sir Colin Campbell there would probably have been the name of a fifth unhappy commander added to those of Pharnuches, Zeim Khan, Bir Bal, and McNaughten! Yet he (Campbell) one of the best officers in the service, has recently been compelled to resign his command! An exposure of Lord Dalhousie's conduct in that matter, belongs to others: but he may have cause to regret Sir Colin's absence." And again "Lord Dalhousie preferred the opinions of young men of slight ability and little or no experience to mine, and that of the war-bred Sir Colin; the result has been suitable to the wisdom."

Sir Colin Campbell's first command on a great scale, was his being placed at the head of the large Army assembled in the Punjab to quell the inroads of the numerous barbarous tribes, that surrounded the Peshawar frontier, soon after the departure of Sir Charles Napier from India, and no work could have been more efficiently performed; but in doing it, he was frequently at loggerheads with the political Officers, and it was generally understood at the time that owing to the trammeling of his actions by the Governor General, and probably the somewhat impertinent manner, in which the orders were conveyed through the political Officers he resigned the command in disgust, though not before he had completed the work, at the close of 1852. It was during Sir Colin Campbell's Punjab career that he and our present Commander-in-Chief Sir William Mansfield first came in contact, and it is not the least of Sir Colin Campbell's services, that to him the country is mainly indebted for bringing prominently forward to the front rank, a man whose tried military capacity in many a "well fought field," as well as his administrative ability and skill, point him out as one of the first, who would be called on by the general voice of the country, to the post of honour, as of danger, should any unforeseen crisis arise. Little did the comparatively unknown Major Mansfield think, when he quitted the Punjab and passed through Bombay, ten years ago, *en route* to England, any more than the more famous General under whom he had served, who had preceded him from the other side of India, by only a few months,—what work was before them, and what a name each should make for himself in the country, which at the time perhaps, both in their hearts thought, they had bade adieu to for ever! The Russian war and Colin Campbell's share in it, are too well known to be detailed here. The timely advance at the Alma—when the Guards momentarily wavered, and the "thin red line" at Balaklava, are in every one's mouth—yet they were but a small part of valuable services otherwise unnoted. The famed *Times'* Special Correspondent, in one of those jaunty, picturesque-reporting letters which were world famous for a day—wrote, towards the end of 1855, when Colin Campbell went home on leave, and when there was much marvel that he had been passed over for the Commander-in-Chief—about "Sir Colin Campbell and his Highlanders having been in clover all the previous winter, and that he had gone home in high dudgeon, or words to this effect." When that letter, published in the *Times*, returned to the Crimea again, and was seen and read throughout the whole Army, it called forth a letter in reply such as we have rarely seen the like of, and which produced an impression, such as few letters have ever done. It was really the first thing that opened the eyes of the people, to what kind of soldier the country had in Sir Colin Campbell. The letter to which we refer, proceeded from Col. Sterling, Adjutant General to Campbell's division in the Crimea, the latter being at the time in England. It was intended as an answer to the sneers in the *Times'* correspondent's letter, and was nothing else than a brief unvarnished statement of what Campbell's services were. But it was no common statement, and the story of it was told with such point, nerve and force, as carried conviction of its truth, to every one who read it. The *Times* in publishing the letter in its large type, confessed to having unintentionally done injustice to "one of the best men in Her Majesty's service." The Palmerston Ministry must have felt

riches bestowed on these gentlemen by the Almighty deserves undoubtedly thanks and praise, and as we saw them surrounded by several of their sons and by a sweet little child of about 3 years old, we could not help thinking that such examples must bring reward and consolation on the head of the family.

We have also to return thanks to several other Parsee gentlemen, amongst whom are Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee, Pudunjee Pestonjee, P. N. Framjee, and Mr. Framjee Pandoy, who have generously answered the appeal made to them for the same purpose, and whose liberal assistance will help us effectively to lower the sum which is still wanting in order to complete a monument which will speak for centuries of their genuine and impartial charity.

The full amount of the third subscription will shortly be published.—*Observer, Sept.* 10.

BENGAL.

Common rumour has it that the Commissioners of Patna and Chittagong have represented to Government the evils resulting from the Mookhtear system, urging the necessity of establishing certain rules to regulate their admission into Criminal Courts. Nothing but a legislative enactment will suffice to put an end to the present objectionable system. The matter was some time ago represented to the Sudder Court, but without success, and unless prompt measures are now taken, deplorable consequences are certain to ensue, totally subversive of the course of justice and tending to foster endless litigation. In the existing state of things, very little encouragement is held out to passed Pleaders, who have undergone a regular education in the principles of law.—*Hurkaru, August* 31.

Captain Barton, who went down to Ceylon in connection with this unfortunate Sikh Pioneer affair, has returned to Calcutta by the mail steamer. He was instructed by the Ceylon authorities, when the Sikhs, refused to work as coolie labourers, to interpret to them, that they had no engagement or claim on the Ceylon government, and that they might go when and where they pleased. The main body then traversed the island; and, procuring boats, crossed to the main land at Adams Bridge, and made for the Deccan. The feeling of the British community in Ceylon was one of deep sympathy for the Sikhs, who were looked upon as having been cruelly and disgracefully ill-treated—which they were. —*Englishman, August* 31.

The military examinations on the parade-ground, to be conducted in September at the Presidency, for all officers, from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel downwards, who have not previously passed and who wish to retain their appointments, will, we understand, be carried out by Brigadier P. Harris, commanding at Barrackpore. These examinations will, imagine, be strict and trying: they can, at any rate, be as severe as the Brigadier may wish to make them, for there is no officer in the service who more thoroughly understands the work to be done. It is to be regretted that the travelling from long distances, and being examined, cannot be performed in the cold season.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We hear that the rains have ceased at Murree, and the climate become bracing. At Dalhousie snow has already fallen, and by the last accounts the Canal Officers there were pelting each other with snow balls, their presence at Madhopore being unnecessary in consequence of the Canal being covered with a six inch coating of ice, but we can hardly believe this and imagine it to be a page from Oliver's "Travels," but if it be true, they ought to go back and practice skating.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 2.

OUDE.

Major Barrow having been appointed Deputy Inspector General of Police, the appointment at present held by Lieutenant Woodcock is abolished, and that officer goes to Seetapore as District Superintendent in Major Barrow's place.—*Gazette, Sept.* 2.

It is with extreme regret we announce that, Diphtheria of a most malignant type has broken out among the scholars of La Martiniere. In our last issue we recorded the death of Master Wall, and we have now to mention that of Master Considine, yesterday. Three other lads are suffering under this disease: the peculiarity of which is that, all the external glands become suddenly swollen to an enormous extent; which, together with the internal swelling, and rapid formation of a false membrane, in the mouth and fauces adhering to the parts affected, and extending to the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, render the attack very formidable. The Medical Officer of the Institution has recommended the school to be broken up: all the boys, whose parents or friends live in Lucknow, to be sent home; and the rest into camp.

One of the well known predisposing causes of this fell disease is defective drainage; and no one acquainted with the site of La Martiniere, and who has seen the stagnant swamps that at this season of the year surround the building, will be at all surprised at the outbreak of Diphtheria. We trust this solemn lesson will conduce to enlist the attention of the committee of Management to the insalubrious state of the stagnant swamps we have alluded to. Their duty is a sacred one. —*Id.*

THE NEW JUDGE OF THE DIVORCE COURT.

(*Mofussilite, Sept.* 4.)

We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that Mr. Justice Wild has been appointed the successor of the late Sir Creswell Creswell, as Judge of the Divorce Court. The only objection to Mr. Justice Wild is that, unlike his predecessor, he is not a bachelor, and possibly may occasionally take his notes home in the breast pocket of his pea-coat, when his wife, to a moral certainty, will, with feminine inquisitiveness, pull out the notes, and give him no rest until he decides, in almost every case, that the husband is a monster, and the wife a silently suffering and most illused person. Mr. Justice Wild will lead a life something like that of poor old Caudle, whom Douglas Jerrold has so beautifully depicted. He will be no longer the Lord of his own action, and for trover, stoppage in transitu, &c., &c., &c., do not interest Ladies; they do not care to read or inquire about them; but let there be a case in which a woman is concerned (experto, dico) they will sift the matter to the very bottom, and insist upon having only the actual facts, which, when told to them, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundured, they won't believe. It will be a sorry time for husbands who want to be freed from their irksome fetters, but there is a good time coming for wives who want to get rid of their incumbrances. After a little while there might be an advertisement, in the *Times*, to the following effect: "No married *man* need apply." It is well known that many Colonels who are in ostensible command of their regiments are mere dummies, and that their wives entirely rule the roast, much to the dissatisfaction of both Officers and men. This principle, we fear, will be now carried out in the Divorce Court, whose Judge ought *not* to be a married man, or, to use a more poetical expression, a gentleman who had never led any fond one to the altar. To use a familiar term of the Divorce Court, he should be, to all intends and purposes, *e vinculo matrimonii*.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" Sept. 9.)

Recommendations.

1. That no recruit be sent to India under 21 years of age, nor until he has completed his drill at home, and that recruits be sent direct from home to India, so as to land there early in November.

2. That no spirits be issued to troops on board ship, except on the recommendation of the medical officer in charge.

3. That the sale of spirits at canteens be discontinued except in specific cases on the recommendation of the medical officer, and only malt liquor or light wines allowed. That the sale of spirits in military bazaars be made illegal, and, as far as practicable, suppressed.

4. That the ration be modified to suit the season; that flannel be introduced as under-clothing, and a better system of supplying boots introduced.

5. That the means of instruction and recreation be extended to meet the requirements of each station. That covered sheds for exercise and gymnastics be provided, and that gymnastic exercises be made a parade. That libraries be improved, a better supply of books and periodicals provided, together with reading rooms, well lighted at night. That only coffee, tea, and other non-intoxicating drinks be sold to the men at these rooms. That workshops be established, and also soldiers' gardens, in connexion with the station, wherever practicable. That the proposal made by Sir C. Trevelyan of selecting and educating soldiers of good character for subordinate offices in the administrative departments be tried.

6. That until the mortality be reduced, the period of service in India be limited to 10 years.

7. That provision be made for passing invalids at the port of embarkation without delay, and for their immediate shipment home.

8. That works of drainage and water-supply be carried out at all stations. That all existing water sources be subjected to analysis, and those rejected which contain matters injurious to health. That the present method of drawing and distributing water be discontinued wherever practicable. That all water used for drinking purposes be filtered, or otherwise purified.

9. That all future barracks and hospitals be erected on raised basements, with the air circulating under the floors, and that, in all existing barracks and hospitals, the floors be raised as much as possible, and a free current of air allowed to pass beneath them.

10. That all new barracks be constructed to hold no more than a quarter company in each building, or at most half a company in one building in two separate rooms having no direct communication with each other. That hospitals be constructed in detached pavilions containing no more than from 20 to 24 beds. That future barracks and hospitals be arranged en échelon to receive the benefit of prevailing winds. And that detached cottages be erected for married soldiers.

11. That barracks and hospitals be in future constructed with single verandahs only; and for no more than two rows of beds between the opposite windows.

12. That the cubic space per man in future barracks be from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, and the superficial area from 80 to 100 square feet, varying according to the airiness of the position. The same space and area to be allotted in existing barracks.

13. That the beds be so arranged, with respect to windows, doors, and wall spaces as to ensure the benefit of free ventilation, without exposing the men to draughts. That, in existing barracks, where the space between the doors is too small to admit of this, precautions be taken to shelter the beds from draughts. That, in all future barracks, the wall space be made sufficient to keep the beds at the three feet apart, and at the same time out of the door draught.

14. That the ventilation of barracks and hospitals be sufficiently provided for, independently of doors and windows.

15. That in all cavalry barracks, saddlery rooms be provided, and saddles removed out of the barrack rooms.

16. That all barracks and hospitals be provided with sufficient glazed window space to light them, and that they be better lighted at night. Gas to be introduced where practicable.

17. That all barracks be provided with sufficient ablution and bath accomodation, with a constant water-supply. That drinking-fountains supplied with filtered water be provided.

18. That barrack cook-houses be improved and better ventilated.

19. That wherever practicable iron or earthenware water latrines, supplied with water, and drained to an outlet, be introduced instead of the present system; that, where this is impracticable, all cesspits be abolished, and metal or earthenware vessels to be removed twice a day, substituted. That improved urinals, supplied with a jet for lavatory purposes, as well as with a free supply of water for the cleansing and drainage of the urinals, be provided.

20. On the subject of venereal disease, and the means to be employed for its diminution, we refer to the suggestions made by us under that head in the body of the report.

21. That wherever there is a deficiency of married quarters, the same be supplied.

22. That the cubic space in hospitals be fixed at 1,500 feet and upwards, and the superficial area at from 100 to 120 and 130 square feet per bed, according to the healthiness of the position; and that the wall space per bed be never less than eight feet. In existing hospitals the same space and area to be allowed.

23. That every hospital be provided with a constant supply of pure filtered water, and with drainage.

24. That every hospital be provided with ablution accommodation, with fixed basins, and with baths, having hot and cold water laid on, conveniently accessible from the wards.

25. That, wherever practicable, water-closets, with drainage and water-supply, be introduced for hospital wards, and privies converted into water latrines.

26. That the hospital diet tables in use at home stations be adopted in India as far as practicable, and the hopitals supplied with properly trained cooks.

27. That trained hospital attendants be introduced into all hospitals, and that female nurses, under the new medical regulations, be introduced into large general hospitals.

28. That in future every regiment in India shall have an adequate number of hospital orderlies from its own ranks to provide personal attendance for the sick.

29. That the number of general hospitals in India be increased by the organization of such hospitals, under the new medical regulations, at the largest European stations.

30. That the strategical points of the Country, which must be occupied, be now fixed, with special reference to reducing as far as possible the number of unhealthy stations to be occupied.

31. That a sufficient number of hill stations, or of stations on elevated ground, be provided; and that a third part of the force be located on these stations in rotation.

32. That the sanitary duties of regimental, garrison, and inspecting medical officers, prescribed in the new medical regulations of October 7, 1859, be applied or adapted to all stations in India. And that properly trained army medical officers of health be appointed to this service at the larger stations.

33. The Commission entirely approves of medical candidates being required to undergo the course of instruction, including military hygiène, at the army medical school, and are of opinion that practical training in sanitary science is of the greatest importance to the public service.

34. Considering also the constant reference to sanitary subjects necessary in carrying out public works in India, they consider it requisite that every cadet of engineers should attend a course of sanitary instruction at Chatham.

35. In order to the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements for barracks, hospitals, and stations, as well as in the seats of Government and throughout towns and provinces subject to military stations, they recommend the appointment of commissions of public health, one for each presidency, so constituted as to represent the various elements, civil, military, engineering, sanitary, and medical; to give advice and assistance in all matters relating to the public health, such a selection of new stations and the sanitary improvement of existing stations and bazaars; to examine new plans for barracks and hospitals; to advise on the laying out of stations, the sanitary improvement of native towns, prevention and mitigation of epidemic diseases, and generally to exercise a constant oversight on the sanitary condition of the population, European and native; to report on the prevalence, causes, and means of preventing sickness and disease; and further, that administrative measures be adopted to give effect to the advice of the presidency commissions. That trained medical officers of health be appointed, to act in peace as in war, in connexion with these commissions.

36. That in order to render available for India the experience obtained in dealing with all classes of sanitary questions in England, two officers of the Indian Government be appointed in England to be associated with the War Office Commission for this special purpose: unless it should be thought preferable to appoint a similar commission specially for the Indian Department.

37. That a code of regulations, embodying the duties and powers adopted to the requirements of Indian sanitary service, be drawn up and issued under authority.

38. That the system of army medical statistics at present in use at home stations, be extended to all stations in India.

39. That a system of registering deaths and the causes of death be established in the large cities of India, and be gradually extended, so as to determine the effects of local causes on the mortality of the native as well as of the European population; the results to be tabulated and published annually by the Commissions.

All which we humbly certify to your Majesty.

(Signed) Stanley. (L.S.)
Proby T. Cautley. (L.S.)
J. R. Martin. (L.S.)
J. B. Gibson. (L.S.)
E. H. Greathed. (L.S.)
W. Farr. (L.S.)
John Sutherland. (L.S.)

T. Baker, Secretary.
Dated 19th May 1863.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

(*Times, August* 12.)

If mechanical appliances are to be depended upon, and if the most careful and experienced supervision of all relating to the scientific perfection of a submarine cable is of any avail, the whole of England before next March will have at command a means of daily, if not hourly, communication with Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay. The activity of grey shirtings or the dullness of mule twist ought to be known here to the fraction of an anna every morning; and the news from China and Australia anticipated by exactly the difference of time between an overland passage and an overland telegraph, which means the difference between 30 days and five hours. So carefully have the plans been matured, so quietly has the cable itself been manufactured, that the announcement that the expedition will in a few days begin to leave these shores to accomplish such great results comes upon us with a suddenness that is almost startling, and the notion of being in instantaneous communication with all India soon after Christmas seems almost too good and too astounding to be capable of such immediate realization. Such, however, is at least the object with which the expedition will start, and such, we have not the slightest doubt, is the object which it will accomplish with triumphant success. The Indian Government in making their cable have proceeded so quietly that, except to a few electricians and scientific men, the announcement that a cable to connect this country with Calcutta is nearly made, will, we fancy, be quite a surprise to our readers.

The political necessity which renders it essential for Her Majesty's Government to be in frequent communication with the great Indian Empire it is needless here to describe. The Government of such distant possessions as India and Australia can scarcely be carried on in the bureaus of Downing-street without some readier means of conveying instruction than that afforded by the Post. Ministers have long been conscious of this fact, and the failure of the attempt to establish electric communication with India over the Red Sea must be fresh in the memory of all. Profiting by the bitter experiences of that unfortunate undertaking, the Government have wisely determined to take the construction and completion of the present line to India into their own hands. The India Board have placed the general superintendence and control of the line under Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, R.E., an officer as well known for his gallantry during the Indian mutiny as for the great services he rendered the Government by the construction and maintenance of the telegraph lines through the wildest districts of Central and East India. For the immediate electrical and engineering superintendence of the line, and also for the arduous task of submerging it, the Indian Government have selected Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke, and under such auspices and supervision its manufacture is now approaching completion at Mr. Henley's telegraph works, North Woolwich. Whatever may be its ultimate fate, it is quite certain that there never yet has been a cable manufactured with such care, or one which, in point of "conductivity" and insulation, comes so nearly up to the standard of absolute electrical perfection. The design and construction of the cable differ very materially from any line hitherto laid. Every operation in submarine telegraphy—even the great Atlantic line has contributed its quota of valuable experience; for, though successfully laid by Sir Charles Bright and his assistant engineers, in spite of its imperfect construction, it was destroyed by the injudicious electrical treatment it received after submersion. This fact is now so well established that the cause of the failure of the Atlantic cable may be considered as set at rest for ever. The insulation of that line was not very perfect, as may be imagined from the infancy of the science at that time, but yet the electrical power used was such as would infallibly break down even the most perfect cables manufactured at the present day. Of this our readers may judge when it is stated that the large induction coils first used in signalling between England and America were probably equal in electrical power to 2,000 battery cells, while now it is found inexpedient to use more than two or three cells in working the longest submarine lines in existence. Some of this great power was no doubt used in the vain hope of forcing signals through the line at a greater speed than the very slow and unremunerative rates at which it has alone been found possible to communicate through an unbroken length of 3,000 miles. The result was disastrous, but the experience, though dearly bought, has proved of great value. It has taught electricians the value of moderating the power used in working lines, and above all has pointed out the imperative necessity of having no single section of a submarine line of more than 600 miles in length. To lay long submarine cables in a continuous length without intermediate stations has been found to answer no other purpose than that of greatly diminishing the speed of working and multiplying every imaginable risk both of manufacture and submersion. The Indian Government, acting under the judicious counsel of their scientific advisers, have wisely determined to divide the Persian Gulf cable into three sections, though its total length will not exceed 1,500 statute miles.

The faults which led to the destruction of the Red Sea line were of another character. Though it was manufactured and tested with a care greatly superior to that taken with the Atlantic cable, it was submerged in a way which rendered its ceasing to work a question of a few weeks more or less. Sheathed in a covering of small wires, quite unprotected from corrosion, it was laid without any allowance for "slack" cable to fall into the irregularity of the bottom of the sea. It consequently lay strained across the points of the inequalities, with a tension of several thousand pounds. As the unprotected wires rusted away, and the suspended portions of the line became loaded with coral and barnacles, the whole line crumbled into hundreds of pieces by its own weight. This is no mere hypothetical opinion, but a fact, which was amply proved by the expedition to the Red Sea in 1861, under Mr. Latimer Clark. There can be little doubt that the same cause led to the temporary failure of the Malta and Alexandria line, as well as that laid for the French Government between Toulon and Algiers.

To obviate this cause of danger, which in the above-mentioned lines has probably occasioned a loss of property to the value of over a million sterling, the Persian Gulf line is encased in 7 No. 7 gauge hard-drawn iron wires, thinkly galvanized, so as effectually to prevent their corrosion. But, in order to secure more effectually the permanent stability of the line the whole finished cable is thickly coated with two servings of tarred hemp yarn, overlaid with two coatings of a patent composition invented by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark. The composition consists of mineral pitch or asphalt, Stockholm tar, and powdered silica, mixed in certain proportions, and laid on in a melted state. While yet warm it is passed between circular rollers, which give it a round, smooth surface. When quite cold this forms a massive covering of great strength and incapable of being destroyed by the minute animalculæ which exist in such abundance in warm latitudes, and which, when the cable is protected against their attacks, eat every atom of the hemp, as in the case of the cable laid between Toulon and Algiers. Galvanizing the wire is in itself an almost perfect protection from corrosion, certainly for many years, as the good condition of the cable picked up off the Kooria Mooria Islands, a part of which was galvanized, showed, as far as the galvanizing was concerned. But, with the final protection both from rust and animalculæ which Bright and Clark's compound affords, there appears to be no reason why this cable, when once laid in shallow or deep waters, should not remain good for a hundred years to come. The copper conducting wire is composed of four segments, drawn into a hollow tube in such a manner as to appear like a solid wire. By this means all the advantages of a strand wire are combined with the condensed bulk and small surface of a solid one. The copper from which the wire is drawn is especially selected by the engineers for its high capacity for conducting electricity. It is, perhaps, not generally known that different samples of copper vary as much as 50 or 60 per cent. in this respect,—that is, some specimens of copper conduct electricity with much greater facility than other specimens of double the thickness, though physically there may not be the slightest difference by which you can distinguish one from the other. This wire, which is nearly one-eighth of an inch in diameter, is then covered by the Gutta Percha Company with four distinct coats of gutta percha, and four coats of Chatterton's compound laid on alternately. This "core," as it is termed, is then tested in cold water, at a temperature of 90 deg., and then under a pressure of 600lb. to the square inch. After passing through all these ordeals, the loss by leakage through the gutta percha covering does not exceed one hundred-millionth part of the current of electricity passing through the conducting wire in every nautical mile. To such minute perfection has the system of testing adopted by the engineers been carried, that the loss of one thousand-millionth part of the current by leakage could be detected and estimated by the instruments. In the present state of the insulation of the cable, the loss by leakage in working each section of the line will not exceed one four-hundredth part of the electric current sent through the conductor—a condition of insulation which we believe has never been equalled by any cable hitherto manufactured.

Before being sheathed at Mr. Henley's works the coils of gutta percha core, which are in three mile lengths, are again tested under water for insulation and for resistance of conductor, therefore if any injury should have occurred to the fragile gutta percha covering of the wire during its transit from the Wharf-road to the North Woolwich it is detected before the cable is made up, and then the process of sheathing them in their outer covering is commenced. The first coating outside the gutta percha is 12 thick strands of wet hemp, and over these again comes 12 solid No. 7 gauge wires, which have been most carefully galvanized by Mr. Henley. The outer covering of iron wire is generally the last which a cable receives, but in this instance, as the line is to be laid in comparatively shallow water, the wires themselves, though galvanized, are to be still further protected from their most formidable enemy, rust, which is done by the coverings of Bright and Clark's composition already described.

During the whole time the cable is at Mr. Henley's the current is kept always through it, so that the slightest possible defect in the wire can be detected. In addition to this the very able electrical staff test every portion regularly twice a day for insulation and resistance of conductor, and everything has been done with the most jealous care and the most fastidious scientific skill can suggest it is passed out on the river side of Mr Henley's factory and coiled away in tanks filled with water; and even here perpetually watched and tested. There are upwards of 900 nautical miles of it thus manufactured lying at Mr. Henley's works—huge coils of thick black-looking rope, nearly 1¼in. in diameter, weighing nearly four tons to the mile, and 2½ tons in water, and costing as nearly as possible 200*l.* per mile—the cheapest, strongest and electrically speaking, the most perfect cable that has ever yet been made. Three hundred and fifty miles more of the same kind have yet to be manufactured—which, however, the great resource of Mr. Henley's factory are quite equal—at the time that yet intervenes before the last ship which composes the expedition will leave this country in September. We have hitherto spoken of this cable as the Indian wire, but, strictly speaking, it ought to be called the Persian Gulf line, and it is down that route it is to be laid to connect Kurrachee with the present land line to Constantinople. Colonel Stewart has himself during two years travelled through and examined the various overland routes which have been from time to time suggested for a part of this line across the Turkish portions of Asia Minor. One of these has been selected from the greater ease with which land lines are erected and kept in repair as compared with submarine wires, and also because along at least three-fourths of the entire route across the Turkish dominions have already established and keep in admirable working order a telegrap from Constantinople to Bagdad. This land line runs from Scutari on the Bosphorus across Asia Minor to Diarbekir, thence to Mosul (the ancient Nineveh), and thence to Bagdad. It happens, however, that over the broad tract of country which intervenes between Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf, along which this submarine cable to India is to be laid, various predatory tribes of Arabs claim a sovereignty, and fight for it with more or less success, and over these lawless vagabonds of the desert the Porte has no manner of control. Always quarrelling among themselves, they agree only on the one point of disobeying and defying their nominal lord the Sultan, which they always do with impunity at least, if not success. These people will require skilful handling, and the land line from Bagdad will probably be taken along the frontiers of Arabia, through the territories of the most powerful of the tribes, who are able to protect it against all comers, and whom a subsidy of 1,000*l.* a year will at once render most zealous. By this route, for a length of some 300 miles, it will pass to the head of the Persian Gulf at the estuary which marks the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates—a miserable Eastern township, called Shat-el-Arab.

It is not intended, however, to rely solely upon this land route. Another land line will very probably be taken from Bagdad over the frontier of Persia to Teheran, thence to Ispahan, and so on by Shiraz down to the shore of the Persian Gulf at Bushire. Thus, even in case of the Arabs proving refractory, there will always the land line through Persia to Bagdad, and so on to Constantinople and England. From the estuary at Shat-el-Arab the submarine portion of the line is to be laid in three sections; for, though the lengh of the whole is only 1,250 nautical miles, yet the Government have most wisely determined to avoid the fatal dangers which always beset telegraphy through long deep-sea routes by making no less than three breaks at the stations at which the cable will be landed. The first length will be from the head of the Persian Gulf at Shat-el-Arab to Bushire, a distance of 170 miles, along which the cable will be submerged in from 20 to 25 fathoms of water. The next length will be from Bushire to Mussendom, a bold, desolate, stony headland on the coast of Arabia. This section will be 440 miles long, and submerged in from 30 to 351 fathoms of water. The third length will be from Mussendom to Guaddel, a small city on the Mekran coast, on the frontier of the Kelat territory. This portion will be 400 miles long, and laid in from 40 to 50 fathoms of water. From Guaddel, a short length of land line is now almost complete along the coast, giving direct communication with Kurrachee, and thence all over India, to the very frontiers of Burmah.

At all these breaks or stations in the Persian Gulf the extreme shore ends will be very massive, coated with galvanized iron-wire of almost tenfold strength, and weighing as much as eight tons a mile. In certain portions of the route near Bussorah, where there is any danger to be apprehended from small coasters anchoring, the weight of the line will also be increased by the extra thickness of its wires to nearly nine tons a mile—enough to shield it from any risk from the little anchors of the native boats which are likely to come there. In short, as far as depends on minute care and a wide scientific experience, the whole cable is likely to be as perfect as skill or ingenuity can make it. The vessels which are to take this line will probably leave England about the end of next month, arriving on the scene of their operations in the Persian Gulf in January or February—the best time of the year in which to lay the cable. The Arabs, besides, some sharp lessons in the hopelessness of trying to govern by brute force, and that force a foreign force, a people alien in race, language, and opinions. He tried for two years what could be done in Lombardy, tried like an honest and humane man to conciliate despotism with the love of freedom and conquest with the hatred of subjugation; and at the end of that time he found that he had only concentrated upon himself a considerable share of the suspicions and resentments of both oppressor and oppressed. He was only too glad, consequently, to lay down his hateful charge. If this was the case in a country which, for centuries, had never even ventured to call itself free, and which for forty years had uninterruptedly been compelled to submit to incorporation with the great military empire of Austria, what prospect of stability is there for a Schoolmaster and "a Schoolmaster" and packed up at Paris for exportation, shipped in a French man-of-war for Vera Cruz, thence borne at no little peril up country several hundred miles, and finally set down between the Tomb of Montezuma and the Cenotaph of the Federal Republic, amid salvos of foreign cannon and threnodies of *Partant pour la Syrie*? The French hold as much ground in Mexico as they can cover with their bayonets, so much and no more. As for General Forey's fictions, there is no more ground in them for support of a throne than in a chapter of the 'Mysteries of Paris.'

For the purposes of the experiment towards the suppression of popular government and the establishment in another vast region of the system of rule by priestcraft and police, it signifies little or nothing what is the the Cristian name of the puppet who is to be set up for show and appointed to play the Inca. Even if an Austrian Archduke has discretion or dignity enough to decline, there are several cadets of the House of Corsica to whom a kingly meal is an object, and who are ready at short notice to go whithersoever they are sent. Napoleon I. found them so, and so will Napoleon III. The Canino branch of the family has never evinced lack of ambition for the honours of imperial cat's-pawship. The other members of the acquisitive family have always been ready as their phrase is, to devote themselves to the service of France, for a good round sum in hand and a fair chance of the succession in expectancy. Prince Napoleon Jerome may possibly find the Palais Royal too agreeable to be wantonly abandoned for the certainties of yellow fever on reaching the antipodes, and principle enough to object to quit, after the manner of his Royal father from Westphalia and his uncle Joseph from Spain. But his nephew, Mr. Patterson Bonaparte, has less to risk; and he may plead in preference the *scintilla juris* of being half American by blood if not by birth. It is upon this chimera of candidate kingship that the previsionary thoughts of St Cloud are set. But is the offer of adopting, as a *protégé* of Imperial France, an Austrian Archduke out of place, only a flourish of magnanimity which is understood will come to nothing, and only serve to prepare the way, in due course of shifts and shams, for the development of the real purpose in view? It matters nought. The decrees issued by the provisional government of Mexico, in the form of definitions before the working out of the Napoleonic code of rule begins, are literal reproductions of fundamental principles of despotism plastered on the walls of Paris on the memorable 2nd of December, 1851. Hereditary right at the point of the bayonet is declared to be enthroned; Catholicism is restored to its ancient ascendancy in education and worship; the press is made a sub-department of police, and all discussion of the form of institutions hereafter to be vouchsafed to the people by those in power, is absolutely forbidden. How resistance to these decrees was quelled and punished in France we are all aware: how it will be done with Juarez and the newly-conquered city about to be permanently garrisoned by the troops of the invader we may safely take for granted. The friends of reaction are loud in their praise. Another Catholic kingdom is about to be reared where self-government, liberty of conscience, liberty of the press and other inventions of the devil of progress and confusion prevailed. No wonder there is joy in the dark places of cruelty. Is there not a cause?

And what will the free Governments of Christendom do? Will the Cabinet of Turin disgrace itself by recognising, as King in Mexico, by right of alien violence and fraud, the man whom it refused to tolerate in Italy as a Viceroy ruling in that right? Will the Cabinet of Stockholm, which hardly affects after the lapse of half a century to be able to speak with calmness of treacherous invasion and territorial partition by the overwhelming might of foreign despotism, degrade itself by acknowledging the equity and justice of a like infraction of all international law, and a more complete and shameless despoliation and appropriation of territory? Will the free Governments of Holland and Switzerland and Portugal signify their weakness by acquiescence in this glaring act of highway wrong; or will the astute Leopold, who owes his crown to a triumphant revolt against an alien Government, venture to provoke just censure and rebuke from the representatives of Belgium by avowing himself an accomplice, either before or after the fact, in what is being done in Mexico? We trust we need not ask what will the British Cabinet do. Duped into joint action during the preliminary steps which led to the expedition for the subversion and overthrow of the Mexican Republic, the Ministers of England, like those of Spain, politely withdrew from a concert which they found had become dishonourable, and left the French to go unaided on their guilty way. Now that the orchard has been robbed, in despite of their cries of shame, and while the rightful owner is not far off, whip in hand, it is not in the nature of things that the recent crime should be condoned and the stolen fruit declared to be lawful possession. We dare say Messrs Lindsay and Roebuck will tell us next session that they are authorised by their Imperial master at Fontainebleau to declare that he has only been actuated by his zeal for the happiness of the Mexicans and his love of the human race at large; and if he would appoint them jointly to be Ambassadors Extraordinary from himself to Paris to his deputy self in Mexico we should not utter a word to deprecate their mission. But Lord Palmerston, who was so deserted by the Government which first recognised the right of that fine country to make its own laws and to choose its own rulers cannot stain his career with the ignominous inconsistency of sanctioning and justifying its unprovoked subjugation by a European Power that has not even the pretence of having ever been its master; and is only imperfectly and nominally the master of a portion of it now. The French hold only two or three states of twenty, and those only by military force. The whole population of the interior will be irreconcilably hostile to their rule, except perhaps in a few towns, such as Queretaro, where the priests still have influence. They will bid high, no doubt, for treason in the native chiefs, and may possibly find one or two who given strong temptation can be got to sell themselves. But even in this humiliation of a man or two they have not yet succeed.

STATE OF AMERICAN FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND.

(*Globe, Aug.* 18.)

We had occasion lately to caution our readers against bestowing too much attention on the bellicose outbursts against England on the part of certain of the Northern American journals, of which almost every mail brings us a specimen more or less unreasonable and ferocious. It may, indeed, be matter for regret that such language should find utterance and favor among the people; but it is hasty, and we believe quite unjustifiable to conclude that they are favoured or inspired by those who are responsible for the conduct of the relations between President Lincoln's Government and that of the Queen. Even in quarters where a sounder discrimination generally prevails, these rabid outbursts have been associated with the Government at Washington, and have been regarded as a kind of prelude to what we might by-and-bye expect in a more authoritative form. Telegrams are apt to quote these outpourings, and without the slightest reason, invest the journals in which they appear with a semi-official character. It is most desirable that the erroneous and mischievous impressions thus created should not be suffered to pass without correction, and we are glad to receive by the steamer which arrived at Queenstown this morning, an indication that the Washington Government themselves are anxious to share in the contradiction. By this arrival we are informed that it is semi-officially announced that the article published lately in the *Washington Republican*, representing war with England to be imminent, was not authorised by the Government, nor written from its inspiration.

We have before this stated that the language of the Washington Cabinet to our own was of a character to render most improbable the assumptions thus hastily indulged in. There is no quarrel, or cause of quarrel, between the two Governments. There is, indeed, as we mentioned, some difference of opinion, or perhaps we should rather say, difference of wish as to the manner in which English subjects should be restrained in their dealings with the Southern belligerents. The American Government would seem to expect that we should bring to bear on their behalf repressive measures, not unlike those strong ones which have been taken as regards their own citizens. We, on the other hand, point to our municipal law as the only rule by which the executive in this country can be guided in its dealings, either with the subjects of the Queen, or with persons who, while resident in England, make themselves amenable to the law and are entitled to its protection, as they must submit to its restrictions. No matter what may be said to the contrary, our Government has always been ready to have the law fairly and impartially administered whenever it is invoked. More it cannot do. More it dare not attempt at the bidding of any foreign Power. If we judge by the decisions that have been given it is easy to see that there is no remissness in this respect, no reluctance to give each party its due, as the law provides. Scarcely any point has ever been established more clearly than that we had no legal right to interfere with the *Alabama*. So far as the law has yet been laid down, it would almost appear that we evinced undue alacrity in seizing the *Alexandra*. With the destructive cruise of the former vessel we have nothing to do. A great criminal has sometimes sent forth from the dock of the Old Bailey only to enter upon a career of plunder, and mayhap atrocity, causing much loss and misery to innocent persons, and such a case is called a failure of justice. It is not so much a failure of justice as an instance that is to be met with in human affairs, that is imperfect; and that under a code the best that we can devise to reach the objects for which all law is framed, there may be chinks and crevices through which the guilty can escape. The very mail which is just telegraphed brings an instance of how the best-intentioned may be deceived in these interprises. It tells us that a French steamer had arrived at Vera Cruz, with an English schooner in tow. The schooner was captured at Rio Grande with a cargo of arms. She had cleared from Liverpool for Matamoras. Are we wrong in supposing that this is the vessel to which Mr. Adams gave the passport, or rather recommendation, which excited so much remark some three or four months since. Mr. Adams, we need not say, was not called upon to take the step he did; and if the elements of suspicion could be banished from his mind so that he gave a clearer passport, how many of such a vessel lying itself open to seizure, it is not difficult to see that the law, which must be precise and deliberate in its acts, is not so much to blame for what may result from its refusal to interfere with vessels seeking to break the blockade. It would appear that the *Peterhoff*, about which so much discussion took place, and declared subject to condemnation and forfeiture, on the grounds that she was laden with articles contraband of war for the use of the Confederates, and that her papers were false. So far as we can see the light through a very complicated case, it did not appear that any point arose there would appear to be substantial grounds for the decision of the District Court at New York. In all these matters the safest and we doubt not the most just course is to submit to the law. At the very commencement of hostilities between the North and the South all British subjects were cautioned to look well to the consequences. Those who do not observe the Royal proclamation violate it at their own risk. Those who attempt to run the blockade engage in a species of gambling which is altogether their own affair, and in which they can expect no favour from a Government which is bound to act in good faith towards a friendly Power, a far as it authorised to act at all by the law of England

POCKET REFORM.

(*Examiner, August* 10.)

We see it gravely announced that the head master of Harrow has issued an order against side pockets in trousers. Our contemporary, the *Times*, in its usually daily paper, thus glorifies the proposed reform, and points out the bad habits and misfortunes that have sprung from the misplaced pocket:—

"All honour to the man who had the moral courage to set himself against a bad habit, which is fast becoming so general. Boys with their hands continually in their pockets no doubt "contract lounging, stooping habits." It is a lazy, disgusting, and even *dangerous custom*, as I have heard of persons *falling and, having their hands in their pockets, and therefore no means of saving themselves*, being very seriously injured. We call upon all parents to second the movement of the head master of Harrow, in his endeavour to root out a fashion, the offspring and promoter of idleness."

To have the hands continually in the pocket is certainly highly dangerous, and we have known too many cases of consequent falls into the *cassette* and Insolvent Courts. Indeed, we have heard some fathers of boys at Harrow complain that their hands were for ever in their pockets to meet some requirement or other. *Main en poche* is a French phrase of no agreeable purport. But except the danger of the metaphorical fall into beggary from having the hands too often in the pockets we must confess ourselves incredulous of the perils conjured up by "a Schoolmaster" in the *Standard*. There are, however, other objections to side pockets. Whenever a man assumes a swaggering air his hands dive down into his side pockets, and none of the ordinary representations of John Bull figure him in that purse-proud, overbearing attitude. To side pockets too, perhaps, we owe the awkward distress of young Englishmen in society, at a loss to dispose of their hands when good breeding forbids pocketing them. It would often be a charity to give young man troubled with their hands some plaything, a rattle or toy, to occupy them; for without some such help it is passing hard for them, in military phrase, to stand at ease. We heard an ingenuous youth declare that he would prefer being put in the parish stocks to having the use of his limbs in a drawing-room, without knowing what on earth to do with them, and thinking all eyes fixed on them in their embarrassment.

If the master of Harrow, by sewing up side pockets, gives his boys a mannerly use of their hands, he will relieve a very common and very ridiculous distress. But we trust his reforms will extend further, and grapple with slang, more detrimental to speech than side pockets are to carriage. The faculty of expression is in danger of being seriously impaired, if not lost, from the use of ready-made slang phrases, half a dozen of which will suffice for a day's wants. It is indeed perfectly astonishing what a small currency will do. You have a specimen at every railway station, where "All right," and "Here you are," suffice for all the varied business. The virtue of "Here you are" is specially remarkable, as it would be difficult for you to be anywhere else. But let it not be supposed that this penury of expression is confined to railway porters. We have heard the conversation of educated youths carried on in the same base, though current coin. Indeed, when we see perambulators for childhood, and slang for more advanced youth of both sexes, we cannot but have our misgivings that the next generation will neither be able to walk nor to talk. They cannot get the proper use of their legs

ful whether any batteries which the Federals can construct upon the island can reduce a casmated work like Fort Wagner. But, even assuming that Fort Wagner is taken, the Federals will then have to take the work at Cumming's Point (a less strong work than Fort Wagner)before they can open breaching batteries from the end of Morris Island against Fort Sumter, the distance being 1,260 yards. After the destruction of Fort Sumter(and it may be conceived in what condition, if it be reduced, it will be handed over to the Federals) the work of reducing Charleston will only have commenced. The conclusion to which all who are admitted to some knowledge of the resources of the defence cannot but come is that, if Charleston is seriously endangered, the task of reducing it will severely task Yankee patience and pertinacity, and, were it not for the experience of the past, might be considered certain to exhaust even such long-suffering endurance as has been so long exhibited by England and France.

I do not propose in this letter to enter into detail upon the subject of the important operations along the Mississippi River and in the West. It will be sufficient for the present to say that, be the fault where it may, there has been grievous mismanagement in the conduct there of Confederate affairs. There have been in the department over which General Johnstone exercises a control, which he maintains to be only nominal, but which the War Department believes to have been actual—a department which extends from Mobile to Memphis—not less, as I am informed, than 125,000 men. It is not now necessary to recapitulate how the effective action of this large body of men has been negatived by breaking them up into four or five comparatively insignificant bodies. Assuming that General Johnstone found himself unable to relieve Vicksburg, it is hard to understand why some other move, such as a junction with Bragg and an advance into Kentucky, or a descent upon the army of General Banks and the relief of Port Hudson, might not have been successfully undertaken. But at a moment when in this city feeling runs high upon this subject, it is safer to await fuller information and a calmer state of feeling before any attempt to assign praise or blame is prematurely undertaken. The hopeful feature in regard to the West is that the Government seems very well aware that there has been a great want of management and of harmonious action among the Generals engaged in Western operations and is earnestly bent upon introducing an improvement. In addition to be the men under General Johnstone's command, there are across the Mississippi some 40, 000 or 50,000 men under General Kirby Smith, an admirable officer ; and it is believed that south of the Missouri line General Smith holds the whole country, with the exception of Helena in Arkansas. All the ground which was gained in Western Louisiana by General Banks during last winter has again slipped from the Federal grasp, to be retaken, possibly, during the coming winter, and to revert again next summer to the possession of the crocodiles and the Confederates. The task of the Danaidæ or of Sisyphus was light and feasible compared with the work on which the Federals are engaged, so long as the heart and mind of men, women, and children along more than 1,000 miles of the Mississippi remain what they are now.

An estimate made by the most competent authority in the Confederacy has been laid before me, which is not without interest at this moment. It rates in wear and tear in all the Confederate armies from death and disabling wounds, at between 70,000 and 80,000 men per annum, while the accession to those armies of boys who attain the fighting age is rated at from 35,000 to 40,000 per annum. The whole fighting population of the South at the commencement of this war was about 1,000,000, of whom less than 200,000 have perished or been disabled, while 70,000 young men have been added to the fighting population. It will be seen, then, that to supply the Southern armies in the field there is a population of about 900,000 men, of whom not more than 400,000 are at this moment serving in the Confederate army and navy. There remain about half a million of men who have bought substitutes or are serving in civil offices, or who, for some cause or other, have obtained exemptions, or have shirked the conscription. Before next spring arrives, over the whole of this large body of men the conscription will, if necessary, be rigorously enforced, without a moment's thought or apprehension of such riots as New York has recently witnessed, for in the Southern States wives and mothers love their country's independence more. Again, after reorganizing for another weary winter, the two sections will find themselves face to face with each other, to resume their old struggle, marked by the same inability to attain definite results, and to revolve in the same monotonous circle, until Manassas, Fredericksburg, Culpeper Court-house, and Winchester become names familiar to the students of military history, as once were the cities of Belgium when the Low Countries were the cock pit of Europe.

WARBURTON'S LIFE.

(Examiner.)

The Life of William Warburton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester from 1760 *to* 1779. With Remarks on his Works. By the Rev. John Selby Watson, M.A., M.R.S.L., Author of "The Life of Richard Person," "The Life of George Fox," &c., Longmans.

BISHOP WARBURTON is not a very interesting subject for biography, and Mr. Watson has not in his earlier works proved himself a very interesting biographer. In this case, however, the author seems to have found a congenial topic. He has read through all that has already been printed about Warburton, and made himself familiar with the literary scandals and theological disputes of the Georgian period of our literature, and in this way has put together a volume which, if telling nothing hitherto unknown to students of the time and not likely to win much favour from more general readers, is yet useful as a handy epitome of the subject and guide to more complete sources of information. A second-rate biography of a first-rate man is a wrong to literature, as by it able workmen may be deterred from telling the story as it ought to be told. But where the hero is unhero'e, it may perhaps be better that his life and character should be honestly set forth with sympathetic dulness by an indifferent writer than that he should be harshly and more or less unjustly condemned by a biographer too talented to run along the groove of commonplace.

And that Dr. Warburton's life was altogether commonplace, Mr. Watson compels his readers to believe. He was born at Newark in 1698, his father being an attorney and town-clerk of the place. He was himself apprenticed to an attorney at the age of seventeen, but, at the expiration of his term, disliking the business, he abandoned it, and resolved on entering the Church. He was ordained in 1723, and in 1727 received the small living of Greasely, in Nottinghamshire. In 1728 he was made M. A. on the occasion of the King's visit to Cambridge, and the next year he obtained a valuable living near to his native town. In 1738 he was made chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and in 1746 he succeeded the preachership of Lincoln's Inn. A year before that he had married a Miss Gertrude Tucker, "one of the finest women in England," as he himself described her. In 1756 Lord Hardwicke gave him a prebend at Gloucester. Next year he was made King's chaplain and probendary of Durham, in which latter place he is famous for having set the fashion of disusing copes. "How so ?" asked a visitor to the cathedral. "It happened in my time, Sir," answered the verger." Did you ever hear of Dr. Warburton, Sir? A very hot man he was, Sir ; we never could please him in putting on his robe. The stiff high collar used to ruffle his full-bottomed wig ; till, one day, he threw the robe off in a great passion, and said he would never wear it again ; and he never did ; and the other gentlemen soon left off theirs too." Soon he had other robes to wear, consequent on his promotion to the deanery of Bristol in 1757, and another change of garments took place on his receiving the bishopric of Gloucester in 1760. He died in in 1779, at the age of eighty-one. The last words heard by him on earth were that the son on whom he seems to have spent all the love possible to his nature was dead. It was of this son that he said, when asked what profession he should choose for him, that "if he proved himself a lad of good parts, he should make him a lawyer ; if but mediocre, he should breed him a physician ; but that if he turned out a very dull fellow, he should put him into the Church."

Warburton's first publication was a series of 'Miscellaneous Translations,' issued in 1723. It was followed in 1727 by a 'Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the causes of Miracles and Prodigies,' chiefly remarkable for its coarcluding sentence, purloined in substance from the famous passage of the 'Areopagitica,' in which Milton describes the sifting of a nation, but only to defend its freedom, but also to engage in "the solidest and sublimest points of controversy and new invention." "Methinks," he says, "I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks : methinks I see her as an eagle nursing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full mid-day beam ; purging and unscaling her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance ; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at her." He made the means and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms." Of history under George the First's patronage, Warburton says, 'Methinks I see her like the mighty eagle, renewing her immortal youth, and purging her opening sight at the unobstructed beams of our benign meridian Sun, which some pretend to say had been dazzled and abused by an inglorious pestilential meteor : while the ill-affected birds of night would, with their envious hootings, prognosticate a length of darkness and decay." But no one in those days knew enough of Milton to perceive the plagiarism.

Many works, more or less heavy and uninteresting, followed this. In 1736 was published one more important, 'The Alliance between Church and State,' written against the opinions both of the Puritans and of those who, with Hobbes for leader, revived Hooker's view as to the entire supremacy of the State over the Church. Warburton asserted that each had an independent existence, not forfeited because for their mutual advantage an alliance had been established beteen them on just and reasonable terms. He argued vehemently for the restriction of all dissenting bodies by test-laws and other prohibition legislation, special praise being accorded to the measures adopted at the time of Charles the Second. "The proper alliance between Church and State is shown," he said of the corrupt ecclesiastical system of his own time, in the greatest perfection in England, which possesses the most perfect of all religious establishments."

The favour with which that polemical work was received by bishops and deans led to the publication, in 1738, of a first instalment of the one on which Warburton's fame solely rests, 'The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a Future State in the Jewish Dispensation.' The free-thinkers, as they were called, having urged that the absence of the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishhim from the religious system of Moses proved him to be an impostor, Warburton undertook, from this very circumstance, to demonstrate his authenticity. Existence after death, he argued, if so universally believed, that there would be nothing strange or supernatural in its announcement. On the other hand, "whatsoever religion and society have no future state for their support must be supported by an extraordinary providence : the Jewish religion and society had no future state for their support : therefore the Jewish religion and society were supported by an extraordinary providence." Pentateuch criticism has now taken a different turn. The book was useful in its day, however, and in working out his argument Warburton showed considerable power. As a literary production the 'Divine Legation' is not to be commended. "When I published my first volume," its author wrote to Hurd in 1741, while the second part was comming out, "I intended to set about the remainder immediately : but found such a disgust to an old subject, that I deferred it from month to month and year to year, till at length, not being able to conquer my listlessness, I was forced to have recourse to an old expidient—that is, begin to set the press on work, and so oblige myself unavoidably to keep it a-going. I began this project last year, but grew weary again before I had half got through the first book ; and there it stuck, till just now, when I set it a-going again, and have actually promised the bookseller to supply him constantly with copy till the whole volume is printed. So that now I hurry through it in a strange manner, and you may expect to find it as incorrect as the former and for the same reason." A book written in "disgust" cannot possibly be good for very much.

Warburton's literary employments during the remaining eight-and-thirty years of his life were numerous. Among the rest he edited Shakespeare, and proved himself, according to Malone, whose opinion is endorsed by Mr. Watson, a critic who, has been said of Salmasius, seems to have erected his throne on a heap of stones, that he might have them at hand to throw at all who passed by. His unbounded license, in substituting his own chimerical conceits in the place of the author's text, has been so fully shown by his revisers, that I suppose no critical reader will again open his volumes." Mr. Watson might have given more credit to the mental energy that Warburton undoubtedly possessed, and that has its witness not always to his disadvantage even in his Shakespeare criticism. There was some wit in his passion and his controversial zeal. In vituperation, Warburton was always at home. He made friends and foes by turns of all men of any note, good or bad. Of his quarrelsome disposition, and ready use of foul language, Mr. Watson gives a crowd of instances, and with these, there are not a few specimens of the rebuffs he met with. Warburton, we are told in 'Walpole's Letters,' was talking violently at Bath one day in favour of royal prerogative, when Quin the player, who was present, interrupted him ; "Pray, my Lord, spare me. You are not acquainted with my principles. I am a republican, and perhaps I even think that the execution of Charles the First might be justified" "Aye," said Warburton "by what law ?" Quin replied, "By all the laws that he left them." The Bishop, thus thrown back, began to condemn the regicides, telling Quin that they had all come to violent ends. "I would not advise your Lordship to make use of that inference," replied Quin ; "for if I am not mistaken, that was the case of the Twelve Apostles."

VIVISECTION.—I trust you will give one who has had 20 years' experience of medical students space to make the most emphatic protest against the insinuation contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to the effect that medical students are specially chargeable with cruelty to animals,—cruelties alleged to be perpetrated under the cloak of physiological enthusiasm.

Nature does not reveal her mysterious workings to prentice hands. To obtain a result from a vivisectional experiment, great knowledge of physiology, extreme delicacy of hand, and unwearying patience are required. I am quite certain that there is no lecturer in the United Kingdom who whould exhibit or repeat any physiological experiment involving the vivisection of the lowest animal without due consideration. The character of the lecturers needs no defence from me. As for the medical students, I will undertake to say that were it known to his fellow-students that any one were guilty of the cruel amusements suggested by your correspondent, he would be instantly chased from the school to which he might belong. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

T. W. NUNN, F.R.C.S.

Middlesex Hospital, Aug. 11.—*Times.*

ATTEMPT TO SOUND THE RIVER NIAGARA.—A gentleman who has been trying the experiment of sounding the River Niagara below the Falls, says that another attempt was made with an iron of about 10 lb. weight, attached to No. 1 wire, all forced downward, and not to impede the fall of the weight. "I then let the weight fall from the bridge, at the height of 225 ft. It struck the surface fairly, with the point down ; must have sunk to some depth, but was not longer out of sight than one second, when it made its appearance again on the surface about 100 ft. down the stream, and skipped along like a chip until it was checked by the wire. We then commenced hauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cake of ice struck it and ended the sport. I am satisfied that no metal could be found of specific gravity to pierce that current, even with a momentum of 225 ft. The velocity of the iron when striking must have been equal to 124 ft. per second, and consequently its momentum was 5,000 lb. Its surface exposed to the current was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of that current, and at the same time a hint at the Titan forces that have been at work to scoop out the bed of the Niagara river."

PRINCE ALFRED.—His Royal Highness, who is now cruising on the West Coast of Scotland in the *Racoon* frigate, arrived at Stornoway, in the Island of Lewis on the 16th instant, where great rejoicings took place in honour of the Royal stranger, who is the first member of the reigning family that has visited the Hebrides since the days of King William IV. During his stay the Prince and his Governor, Major Cowell, by whom he was attended, were the guests of Sir James and Lady Matheson, at Lews Castle, where a grand ball was given on the evening of the 17th, which was honoured by His Royal Highness, and attended by His Serene Highness Louis Batthyanyi, Chief Constable, and the officers of the *Racoon*, Major Cowell, and the principal inhabitants of Stornway. The *Racoon* sailed for the Island of Skye early on the 18th ; and before leaving, the Prince expressed himself as very much gratified by his visit to the capital of the Western Isles, where a lively reception was given to the affable mariners, his amiableness, and condescension will long be cherished.—*Correspondent.*

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No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	.....each...	Rs. 25 0
No. 2	—15½	,, 9½	,, 6½	,,	,, ...	,, 28 0
No. 3	—17½	,, 10½	,, 7½	,,	,, ...	,, 33 0
No. 4	—19	,, 12	,, 7½	,,	,, ...	,, 39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	.....each...	Rs. 23 0
No. 3	—16½	,, 12½	,, 11	,,	,, ...	,, 30 0
No. 6	—23½	,, 16½	,, 10½	,,	,, ...	,, 45 0

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The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.

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MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.

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WINES of very superior quality.

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TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 20*th July* 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—FRANCS 8,910,163 (£357,606.)

*Head Office—*14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

*Offices—*23, *Rampart Row :*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight			2s.	0d. per Rupee
	3 Do.	Do.....	1s. 11½d.	,,
	On Demand		1s. 11½d.	,,
On France	6 months' sight...frs.		2-56 cts.	,,
	3 Do.	Do. ... ,,	2-53 ,,	,,
	On Demand..... ,,		2-50 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

*Head Office—*16, *Cornhill, London.*

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Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.

Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.

LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."

SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.

IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight			2s.	0d. per Rup.
,,	,,	,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,,	,,	,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	,,	,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	,,	,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland			} On demand...1s. 11¾d.			do.
On Ireland						

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bills are to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

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